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If you have any kind of scalp trouble, describe your physical condition and a stamp will bring you literature. Individual attention to each case. Don't pin your faith to dreams and ignorant superstition. There is a reason for all your ills and a cure for most of them. May I be of service to you? Agents wanted.

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Poro Corner

St. Louis, Mo.

DEPT A-19

## Betty & Sam's Little Corner



### THEY SAY

—That the old adage "Marry in haste and repent at leisure" is not worrying the young men these days.

—That a certain Christian brother said he had to have a chicken if he had to steal one and the next night one of the neighbors missed one of their late springs. Draw the curtain, quick.

—That at a certain party the hostess ate up all the candy and allowed the guests to "cut" for the box. Some hostess, eh?

—That if you wish to tell a woman how unattractive she is, just phone it. Might not be safe to tell it in person.

—That when a newly married couple were selecting their furniture, the demure little bride looked on her list and asked for a fireless heater but when it turned cold one night she called up the store and asked if the fireless heater could not be exchanged for a coldless heater.

—That the fellows who thought that spring had come and pawned their heavy overcoats were a little premature. Don't be in a hurry, boys.

—That as long as the women's skirts keep getting tighter, the men won't complain.

—That the health inspector was inspecting the sanitary conditions of homes in a swell neighborhood the other day and left a notice for a very prominent lady to "clean up" or explain the reason for not doing so to the Health department. Too bad, wasn't it?

—That every man who grasps your hand is not your friend. No, indeed.

—That the man who thinks he knows everything and can't be told anything usually gets a wife who teaches him a great deal more.

—Call West 350.

(Continued from Page one.)  
farmers of all classes in the country as a whole, while in point of population the Negro race constituted but 10.7 per cent of the total population of the United States.

The Negro is the greatest labor factor in the South. His loyalty and patriotism remain unquestioned. A race composed of such people cannot be other than an asset. It is true that here and there the undesirable and criminal abound, as in all races you will find them, but the sane, law-abiding, industrious Negro is legion, and millions of them have justly earned the respect of their various communities.

### Unfounded Fear Concerning Return of Negro Soldiers.

Have no fears that when these soldiers to whom I have referred return from the war, having aided in their country's triumph, that they will, over night, as it were, become a men-

The Negro asks the full protection of the law, to be left unhindered and unhindered in his industrial and commercial pursuits, to be given a fair deal and full opportunity to educate his children, and to work out his own destiny—being loyal to his family, to his community, to his country, and to his God!

### The Negro Entitled to the Product of His Patriotism.

Despite all else, the Negro loves the South. He knows no North, no East, no West, as he knows, the South. Here in largest numbers he was born; here, in the sacred soil of the Sunny Southland, his parents and relatives lie buried; here, in southern fields and amid exceptional business opportunities, he has made the most amazing progress; and here he wishes to remain in peace, in friendly and helpful relations with his fellowmen! He



HON. EMMETT J. SCOTT  
Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.

ace to public peace and order. The Negro soldier will return a better citizen because he has learned the value of discipline. He has improved in health and has a knowledge of what to avoid, and what to do in order to maintain and stimulate a healthy mind and body. It may be safely assumed that his heretofore abnormally high sick and death rate will be lowered, and this, incidentally, will mean much for our southern communities.

It would be most unfortunate, indeed, if threatened conditions in the South, which have been repeatedly referred to and rightly discouraged by southern editors and many of the leading white and colored citizens of this section, should make the returning Negro soldiers feel that he cannot return to his former home in safety, thereby keeping out of the South a large element which heretofore has contributed to the upbuilding of the industrial South.

To a vast majority of Negro soldiers, as well as civilians, the word "morale" has taken on a new significance and hundreds of thousands of them have cheerfully responded to military discipline and other rigorous requirements and restrictions made necessary by the war, and have demonstrated the fact that the thoughtful mind, the conservative voice and pen, the industrious hand, the patriotic dollar, as well as the effective gun and bayonet, can all be utilized as vitally important factors in the winning of a great war.

### Lynching Should Be Stamped Out.

The Negro soldier's conduct overseas has won for him the commendation and gratitude of the greatest governments on the face of the earth and, as homeward he turns his face, his resolve for better citizenship is even more firmly fixed. He will not, I am sure, seek to jeopardize or impair the honor and fame his race has won in this war by any thoughtless or unmanly word or deed. On the contrary, he will be anxious to renew and strengthen the friendly relations that he left behind, confident that a spirit of justice abides in the land to which he is returning. Rightly required to be law-abiding himself, he confidently expects that law and order will prevail, that lynchings and all forms of mob violence, which have driven so many of his race from the South, will be stamped out by duly constituted authority and that every man, regardless of color, who has fought or served under the Stars and Stripes or who has been loyal to that emblem of liberty and justice will be granted that recognition to which all true Americans are entitled. Nearly 400,000 gallant black soldiers, "fruit and flower of the Negro race," have helped to make the world safe for Freedom and Democracy; many of them have fought, bled and died that their country's ideals might triumph. If, in the hour of her travail and danger, the Negro has neither faltered nor failed in pledging his life, his labor, his money, his ALL in defense of his country's safety and honor, surely he will not be denied fair treatment and the recompense accorded other soldiers because of his valuable services and unswerving patriotism.

was willing to make any sacrifice that the highest principles of civilization might triumph and he has emerged, like all others, I trust, chastened by the rigors of self-sacrifice and the horrors of war; these same principles of civilization and humanity should be applied to him impartially, for certainly he is entitled to the product of his own patriotism. He asks no more, and no equally helpful and loyal race could expect less. And today, as the world eagerly awaits those decisions and understandings which shall be finally reached and agreed upon at the Peace Table, while there sit in counsel at Versailles those who in large measure control the future destiny of millions of mankind, the Negro still toils on in faith and hope that America, his native land, will see to it that he is included in that new covenant which shall guarantee justice and fairness without regard to caste or creed, and which shall vouchsafe freedom of opportunity to all of the lowly and oppressed race and groups of people on the face of the earth!

The South need have no fear about the returning Negro soldier; his return is not in a hostile spirit, but one of friendly helpfulness. Justly proud of the record his race has made as courageous, self-sacrificing soldiers and as equally courageous and self-sacrificing civilians, he is coming back home and the only thing he asks for is a man's treatment and a man's chance! Let us all, therefore, bravely and calmly face the new conditions occasioned by the trend of the great times in which we live.

Now, just a few words as to when our boys may be expected home, for I know you are all interested in the War Department's plan for demobilizing Negro soldiers. I may say at the outset that the same plan which the War Department has in mind for white soldiers is equally applicable to the colored soldiers; that is to say, all of them will be gradually demobilized and not suddenly turned loose by the hundreds of thousands, in the middle of this winter, with slim chances for many of them to find employment or to be absorbed in either the industries or in agriculture. The policy of the War Department is to discharge, from time to time, proportionately as many Negro soldiers as there will be white soldiers discharged. Even as, in the conduct of the war, the Negro has been given a splendid opportunity to, and has entered practically every branch of the United States Army, so, likewise, the War Department is planning to see, in the matter of demobilizing Negro units as well as white military units, that the Negro soldier is discharged as rapidly as economic and other conditions make it wise and practicable to return so large a number of men to civilian life. Referring particularly to the military opportunities which this war has brought to us as a race, I wish to emphasize the fact that some twelve hundred (1,200) Negro officers have been commissioned in the Army of the United States and the Negro soldier is well represented in all of the following branches of military service: Infantry, Cavalry, Engineer Corps, Signal Corps (Includ-

ing Radio or Wireless Telegraphy), Medical Corps, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Sanitary Corps, Ambulance and Hospital Corps, Stevedore Regiments, Labor Battalions, Motor Transport Corps, etc.

Now that the war is over, it is naturally and undoubtedly the desire of a large number of soldiers to be honorably discharged from the Army at once, in order that they may return to their families and, if possible, find or resume employment in the communities where they formerly lived; but, on the other hand, there are grave problems presented when you think of the matter of demobilizing two or three million American soldiers and returning them to the status of civilians. When it is considered that there has been a shift in the occupation of some 8,000,000 persons in this country during the World War, as I have been reliably informed, not counting the two or three million soldiers who left civilian occupation to go into the Army, one can faintly appreciate the colossal economic problem that is now confronting the War Department and gain some idea of the tremendous tasks of readjustment that lie just ahead of us.

These problems become all the more complicated and difficult of solution when you remember that the war came to a close (or at least the armistice was signed) right on the verge of the winter season, and it is requiring much time and serious thought on the part of the Secretary of War, the office of the Chief of Staff, and other officials of the War Department to carefully work out a safe and sensible program or policy that will satisfactorily meet the difficult situation thus presented. Now, if the War Department were to immediately discharge two or three million soldiers and turn them loose without employment right now, in the middle of the winter season, when many of the northern states are bound up in ice and snow, when most of the northern and eastern factories and foundries are already crowded with laborers, and when southern and western fields are not yet open or available for farming operations—before these soldiers are able to resume their former occupations and thus support their wives and children—in short, before the fields of industry and agriculture have become readjusted so as to make it possible to absorb such a large number of men—it would undoubtedly work a serious hardship not only upon white and colored soldiers themselves, including their families and dependents, but it would also work a hardship upon, and, indeed, might constitute a serious menace to various communities all over the country. It is, therefore, a wise, far-seeing, and even generous decision and policy of the War Department to gradually demobilize these hundreds of thousands of men, for any different policy would inevitably produce idleness, suffering, want and, perhaps, even more—ghastly crime!

It is cheering to note, however, the official announcement of the War Department that fifty per cent (50%) of the combat divisions in the United States have been authorized or ordered to be discharged, and that the following Negro military units, now overseas, have been assigned for early convey and will likely reach America within a very short time:

367th Infantry, headquarters and first battalion, 40 officers and 1,296 men; headquarters company, supply company and third battalion, 49 officers and 1,315 men.

368th Infantry, headquarters supply company, 2d battalion and sanitary detachment, 54 officers and 1,202 men.

370th Infantry, headquarters, 2d and 3d battalions, medical detachments, 68 officers and 1,555 men.

372d Infantry, less 2d battalion, 65 officers and 1,855 men. (Later order includes 2d battalion and medical detachment.)

Many complaints are reaching my office in the War Department, coming from colored soldiers, and based largely upon their desire to be speedily discharged from military service. For the present I would earnestly counsel the soldiers of my race, as well as their families and friends, to be patient a while longer, and I trust the Negro press may concur in the wisdom of counseling likewise. Patience on the part of the public, including both white and colored soldiers and their families, is all the War Department asks and rightfully expects while it is endeavoring to work out the great problem of Demobilization that is equally, if not more, complex than the original problem of creating a mammoth American Army under the spur of the Selective Service Law. The War Department's success in mobilizing, in an incredibly short space of time, the three million men comprising the American Army is ample guarantee that the other problem of demobilization will be likewise satisfactorily solved. Moreover, many soldiers, white as well as colored, now in domestic camps and overseas, are being purposely retained because they are needed to perform vitally important tasks inseparable from the winding up of a great war. In the meantime the situation with regard to our soldier boys in the Army is by no means discouraging. When you realize the fact that, during the few dull, cold, wintry months that will likely pass before they are demobilized, the entire expenses of their upkeep, including board, clothing, lodging, medical care, etc., will be borne by the United States Government, and that, in addition to their regular wages of thirty or more dollars a month, their wives, children and other dependents are entitled to receive extra monthly allowances in

money which the Government has generously provided under the War Risk Insurance Act, thus enabling them to tide over the trying winter season and start out to find employment in the more propitious months of spring, and you must come to the conclusion that the decision or program of the War Department is both a wise and a far-seeing one.

Give the War Department a few months' more time in which to work out this great big problem, and soon, when the weather breaks—when economic conditions have had a chance to adjust themselves—when with the approach of spring the lumbering operations of the North, increased manufacturing and mining operations of the eastern, central and other sections of our country, and the beginning of farming work all over the country will occasion a big demand for labor—our boys, along with thousands of others, can then safely be released from Army service to resume gainful occupations in what I trust will prove to be AN ERA OF PROSPERITY AND PEACE!



## Mackey's Liniment

Dr. Hulse has for sometime been the distributor of Mackey's Wonderful Rheumatic cure has recently purchased outright the formula for compounding the same and now has the sole rights for the manufacture and distribution of this wonderful preparation.

This is the only ten days' cure on the market taking ten days for rheumatism two hours and immediate relief for neuralgia, forty-eight hours for lumbago, one week for throat trouble, ten days for asthma and all pains and stiffness in the body, ten days for lung trouble in first and second stage and a guaranteed remedy and destroyer of appendicitis, absolutely guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act, serial No. 41333.

Sold only by Rev. J. W. Hulse, D. D., at his Laboratory and residence, 1205 Michigan Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Bell phone East 4880. \$1.00 per bottle—Agents wanted. Orders out of the city 25c extra for postage.

March 21, 1918.  
Having bought a bottle of Mackey's Liniment of Miss Cooley and tried it for Rheumatism on my son, found it all that was needed. I will recommend it to any one for such troubles or neuralgia.  
MRS. N. M. HENDERSON,  
1535 Virginia.

Dear Sir: I have used only one bottle of the Mackey's Liniment during the illness of my wife with the Influenza Disease and I must say that it brought her through safely.  
MR. and MRS. NEWTON McQUEE,  
1540 Barber Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Agent: I had been suffering 8 months with my back and nothing gave any ease, but the Mackey's Liniment. I am sure I will keep it in my home at all times.  
MRS. ELLA COOK,  
574 Williams Ave.

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